

REPORT
ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE,

From January 1st to December 31st, 1896.

BY
BUSHELL ANNINGSON, M.D., M.A.,

*University Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence, University Examiner in
State Medicine, Fellow and Member of the Board of Examiners' Sanitary
Institute of Great Britain, Fellow and Member of the Council of British
Institute of Public Health, Associate King's College, London,
&c., &c.*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF
INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.



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Cambridge :

PRINTED AT "THE CAMBRIDGE EXPRESS" PRINTING WORKS, KING STREET.



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“I would have made it short; for I was come to the whole depth of my tale, and meant, indeed, to occupy the argument no longer.”

Romeo and Juliet.

I have the honour to present to the Council of the Borough of Cambridge (Urban Sanitary Authority) my Twenty-second Annual Report, containing the Tables of Vital Statistics, with Notes thereupon, and the Sanitary History of the year 1896.

BUSHELL ANNINGSOON.

REPORT.

It would appear that a foreword may at times cause misase in some and mistake in others; I therefore on this occasion pass on straight to the details of my subject.

Vital Statistics.

In regard to the estimate of the population to the middle of the year I think it well to adhere to the principles enunciated in my Report for the year 1893.

Estimate of
Population.

The total number of births registered is 932, equal to a birth-rate of 23·6 per 1,000 living per annum. The birth-rate in England and Wales for the same period is given at 29·7 in the Report of the Registrar-General. The total number of deaths registered is 591, equal to a death-rate of 14·9 per 1,000 living per annum. After making the usual corrections, as indicated at the bottom of the Table IV., the total number of deaths properly belonging to the district is found to be 556, or 27 less than the corresponding number in 1895, and the death-rate 14·1. The death-rate for England and Wales for the same period is given at 17·1.

Birth-rate.

Death-rate.

The deaths due to the chief Zymotic Diseases include 19 from *Whooping Cough*, 8 from *Enteric Fever*, 17 from *Diarrhœa* (15 under 5 years of age)—total 49, equal to a death-rate for these diseases of 1·19 per 1,000 of the population per annum, which is 0·12 higher than in 1895).

Zymotic
Diseases.

Influenza.

Influenza has contributed two deaths to the general total of mortality.

Infantile
Mortality.

Infantile mortality is represented by a ratio of 125 deaths under one year of age to 1,000 registered births.

The comparative statistics for the two areas respectively into which I find it convenient to divide the district, after distributing the deaths in the Workhouse, Addenbrooke's Hospital, and the County Lunatic Asylum, according to the population, are appended in the following table.

DISTRICT.	Deaths Regis- tered.	Share of W.H.	A.H.	County Asylum.	Total.	Birth- rate.	Death- rate.
S. Andrew's-the-Less Registration Sub-District. ..	338	30	18	6	392	27·3	14·0
Remaining three Sub-Districts.....	141	13	7	3	164	14·4	14·4
Entire District.	479	43	25	9	556	23·6	14·1

Disease Incidence.

Small Pox.

Unfortunately a member of the Infectious Diseases Hospital Staff contracted slight Small-pox from a case which had been admitted to the Institution at the end of the previous year, and this was satisfactorily dealt with.

Scarlatina.

There has been considerable increase in the incidence of Scarlet Fever during the past year, by no means, however, reaching the high totals of the years 1893-94, eighty-seven cases having been notified. With the exception of the months of April and May the disease has prevailed with unusual uniformity during the other months of the year, the usual periods of greatest incidence not having been

strictly marked. Enquiry into the circumstances of forty-two cases failed to indicate any satisfactory channel of infection; in three of them, however, the diagnosis was doubtful. Of the remaining forty-five cases twelve were secondary in the households already assailed. One case occurred at a milk purveyor's household; it was ascertained that the milk supply came from a village in the country district over which I had jurisdiction; precautions with regard to the milk were accordingly taken at once, and the child removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. In one household, where two cases occurred, the disease was introduced from Gt. Yarmouth. In another household there is a possibility that the disease was introduced by visitors from Surbiton. One case in another household was that of a young girl who attended a private school in the town; enquiry elicited the fact that another child attending the same school had been away at Old Chesterton for seven weeks suffering from illness, the history of which indicated Scarlet Fever: but as no medical attendance had been sought, the true character of the disease could not be ascertained. One case was directly imported from Hunstanton, one from East Dulwich, one from Barnsbury (London), one from Waterbeach, and one from South Somercotes, near Louth (Lincolnshire). Another case was that of a young man who came from Oldham to attend the funeral of his sister, who had recently died of Scarlatina; but, inasmuch as the disease manifested itself so soon after his arrival, and as there is no evidence of his having been exposed to direct infection at Cambridge, it is impossible to say whether the disease was caught at Cambridge, or, anterior, at Oldham. Two cases of Scarlet Fever were developed at the

Sanitorium. A sister of one of the domestics at the institution developed the disease, and there is little doubt the disease was introduced therefrom. In one case a school-book purchased at a second-hand book shop was believed to be the source of infection, but enquiry failed to trace the original owner. Six cases appear to have been inter-dependent by means of association at the Park Street Higher Grade School. Four cases in two households appear to have been inter-dependent by association at St. Barnabas School; six cases were those of pupils of the King Street Higher Grade School; but as there were two breaks of five weeks and one month respectively between three groups of two cases each, it is difficult to assign school assemblage as the source of infection in all these cases.

Two cases occurred in one family, and the earlier of them attended a private school, while some of the other children attended Paradise Street School and Park Street School during a period of scarlatinal incidence; also the milk was supplied from the dairy mentioned above, in which the supply was obtained from a country district.

Diphtheria. Nine sporadic cases of Diphtheria have been notified during the year. None of the cases could be traced to an antecedent case. In three instances the disease would appear to have been contracted outside the district. One case, which was notified with a certain amount of reservation, may have been really a case of sore throat, which is known to be produced by slight escapes of coal gas; two others, also notified

under some reserve, were possibly severe cases of "Drain Throat" produced by the effluvia from the man-holes in the streets. The three remaining cases appear to have been associated with bad drainage, and should possibly also be included in the above class.

Forty case of Typhoid Fever have been notified, six of which did not belong to the district, but had been removed into Addenbrooke's Hospital from the country districts for treatment; to this list may also be added the case of an assistant nurse attending on the typhoid cases at the Hospital, for, although she complained of bad smells in the streets, she had not been very careful to avoid infection from the patients. Six cases in five households may be fairly attributable to the defective drainage of the premises occupied by the patients. One case at St. Andrew's Hill was secondary to a previous case in December, 1895, the circumstances of which are referred to in my Report for that year; another was that of a pipe-layer on the sewerage works, who contracted the disease; the inception of the disease in this case may have been either from sewer gas or from want of proper regard for cleanliness when taking his meals. In regard to a group of cases which occurred during June and July, I made a report to the Sanitary Committee on the 4th of August, of which the following is a copy :—

Typhoid
Fever.

"I beg leave to report for the information of the Sanitary Committee that ten cases of Typhoid Fever (belonging to the district) have been notified since June 6, and in seven instances the effluvia from the sewers have been complained of; whatever view may be held in regard

to the power of sewer gas to communicate the infection of Typhoid Fever, there is in these instances no better reason for their occurrence forthcoming. I have to add that the recent investigations of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts point very strongly to the possibility of the communication of Typhoid Fever by means of sewer effluvia."

The remarks of the Report apply equally well to one case which occurred in March, and to three subsequent cases which occurred in the latter part of the year. One case in August was that of a visitor to Sawston; there was also a history of excursions down the river Cam: whether the disease was contracted at Sawston or at one of the water parties could not be ascertained. The infection of one fatal case at the end of August was distinctly traceable to a holiday stay at St. Malo.

With regard to a case which occurred at the beginning of September, there was a history of journeys to Suffolk and London; it was impossible to ascertain whether the disease had been contracted at home or at one of the places visited.

A fatal case occurred in November; the patient was moved from one of the Inns in the town to Addenbrooke's Hospital. The infection was clearly traceable to King's Lynn. In seven cases (one fatal) no source whatever of infection could be indicated.

Diarrhoea.

Mortality from Infantile Diarrhoea has shown a further decline, being only half that of the previous year; on the other hand there has been considerable increase in the mortality from Whooping Cough.

Subjoined is a monthly record of disease incidence of the year :—

	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Totals.
JANUARY	1	5	1	...	2	...	4	13
FEBRUARY.....	...	6	...	...	4	...	3	13
MARCH	4	...	...	1	2	9	16
APRIL	13	2	...	2	...	7	24
MAY	12	...	...	1	...	3	16
JUNE	6	1	...	3	1	4	15
JULY	6	...	...	10	...	2	18
AUGUST.....	...	9	...	...	4	...	5	18
SEPTEMBER	4	2	...	5	...	2	13
OCTOBER	6	1	...	...	...	1	8
NOVEMBER	9	...	...	3	...	3	15
DECEMBER	7	2	...	5	...	5	19
TOTALS...	1	87	9	...	40	3	48	188

*Summary of action taken to limit the spread of
Infectious Disease.*

Inquiry has been made into the circumstances of all cases of Infectious Disease which have been notified during the year, in a majority of instances under my personal direction. There is a well understood delicacy

required in order to avoid intrusive action in regard to private cases of the Medical Practitioners of the District, and in every case where there has been any uncertainty felt in the mind of the practitioner notifying, or in my own, as to the real gravity of any particular case, it has been considered safe practice to act in accord with the more serious view.

Instances of defective drainage and impure water supply, in cases of Typhoid Fever of and throat illness, whether true Diphtheria or otherwise, have been dealt with in the usual manner.

School
Closure.

The following Public Elementary Schools have been closed on account of Scarlatina: St. Philip's Schools and Park Street Infants' School.

Isolations.

Twenty-two cases of Typhoid Fever, one case of Diphtheria, and eight cases of Erysipelas, have been treated in Addenbrooke's Hospital. Sixty-two cases of Scarlet Fever (seventy-one per cent. of those notified), two cases of Diphtheria, four cases of Typhoid Fever, and one case of Small Pox, have been admitted into the Borough Fever Hospital.

Disinfecting
Oven.

A slight accident occurred to the disinfecting oven, which rendered it useless for nine days; in regard to its generally efficiency I have to adhere to the opinion which I have expressed in previous reports.

Tabular
Indications.

The details of the cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year are set out in Table III, and the localities invaded are indicated on the accompanying plan of the town. The table immediately following furnishes an account in detail of the work of disinfection:

RECORD OF DISINFECTING, 1896.

No. of Articles from each Disease.

Scarlet F.	Small Pox.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid F.	Puerperal F.	Erysipelas.
5577	658	260	885	64	110
	Chicken Pox.		Pyæmia.		Mumps.
	10		14		47
	Whooping Cough.		Influenza.		Cancer.
	63		21		6
	Miscellaneous.			Measles.	
	15			59	

TOTAL.
7,789.

No. of Separate Stovings 217.

ROOMS FUMIGATED.

After

Scarlet F.	Small Pox.	Typhoid F.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal F.	Chicken Pox.
204	13	52	18	4	1
Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Mumps.	Gangrene.	TOTAL.
1	14	3	2	2	314

Cabs fumigated after conveyance of infected persons.....	1
Water-closets disinfected	23
Drains disinfected	14
No. of visits paid by Public Disinfector to infected houses during the year	1231

Sanitary Supervisions and inquiries as to conditions injurious to health, with result.

During the operation of laying the new system of sewers, and making the necessary house connexions, the construction and state of efficiency of every such house drain was noted, and has been recorded in a form of easy reference. By direction of the Sanitary Committee a large number of notices have been issued to owners of houses, the drains of which had been found to be badly constructed and defective, and in very many instances the notices have been already complied with.

Sanitary improvements have been effected either by diversion, relaying, or ventilation of house drains, in consequence, in many instances, of the occurrence of

Sanitary
Improve-
ments.

Typhoid Fever or other Infectious Diseases at the following places :—Ainsworth Street ; Albert Street, Fitzroy Street ; Albert Street, New Street ; Bateman Street ; Bradmore Street ; Brewhouse Lane ; Bridge Street ; Broad Lane ; Brookside ; Cambridge Place ; Catherine Street ; Clement Court ; Coronation Street ; Covent Garden ; Downing Terrace ; Earl Street ; Eden Street ; Fair Street ; Fitzroy Street ; Gloucester Street ; Gloucester Gardens ; Gold Street ; Green Street ; Gwydir Street ; Harvey Road ; Hills Road ; Hooper Street ; Jesus Lane ; King Street ; Kingston Street ; Lensfield Road ; Lyndewode Road ; Mill Road ; Mill Lane ; Newmarket Road ; Northampton Street ; Norwich Street ; Orchard Street ; Panton Street ; Pemberton Terrace ; Perowne Street ; Petersfield ; Pratt's Yard, Newnham ; Queen Anne Terrace ; St. Andrew's Street ; St. Giles' Court ; St. Matthew's Street ; St. Peter's Street ; Short Street ; South Lane ; Station Road ; Staffordshire Street ; Sturton Street ; Terrace Lane ; The Avenue ; Trinity Street ; Trumpington Street ; Union Road ; Union Terrace ; Vicarage Terrace ; Willow Walk ; York Street.

Additional closet accommodation has been provided in connection with No. 104, Russell Street ; 2 houses, Belmont Place ; 4 houses, Bentinck Street ; 2 houses, Cambridge Place ; 6 houses, Driver's Court, Coronation Street ; 6 houses, East Road ; 2 houses, Honey Hill ; 5 houses, Lawrence's Yard, Gloucester Street ; 6 houses, Northampton Street ; 7 houses, Russell Court.

Flushing apparatus to closets has been provided to houses at the following places :—Belmont Place ; Bridge Street ; Cambridge Place ; Castle Street ;

East Road ; Fitzroy Street ; Flower Street ; Honey Hill ; Northampton Street ; Perowne Street ; Russell Street ; Russell Court ; Rochester Villas, St. Matthew's Street ; St. Peter's Street ; Short Street ; " White Horse," Sturton Street ; Wellington Street ; Willow Walk.

A number of old brick and barrel drains have been removed in connection with nine houses in Albert Street, Fitzroy Street ; four houses, Albert Street, New Street ; 1 and 2 Belmont Place ; 19 Clarendon Street ; three houses, Coronation Street ; 19 Earl Street ; four houses, Fair Street ; 19 and 20 Gold Street ; two houses, Green Street ; six houses, Gloucester Gardens ; 48 and 50 Hills Road ; seven houses, Russell Street ; nine houses, St. Matthew's Street ; six houses, New Street ; three houses, St. Peter's Street ; two houses, Short Street ; three houses, Trumpington Street ; 29 Trinity Street ; four houses, Warren's Yard, Bridge Street ; twenty houses, Vicarage Terrace ; and glazed pipe drains have been substituted in each instance.

Receptacles for the storage of manure have been constructed as required by the Bye-laws, in Hope Street ; Jesus Terrace ; New Street ; Panton Street ; Paradise Street ; and Russell Street, and others, which were found in a dilapidated condition, or not in accordance with the Bye-laws, have been effectively repaired or altered.

The following premises have been reported to the Sanitary Committee as having defective ventilation :—

Eight houses, Driver's Court, Coronation Street ; three houses, Corn Exchange Court ; four houses, Chiddenton's Hill, East Road ; five houses, Compasses Passage ; two houses, Livermore Court ; 29 and 30 Jesus Lane ; four houses, Sabberton's Passage ; three houses, St. Peter's

Unhealthy
Dwellings.

Street; a block of four houses, New Street, and four houses, Occupation Road respectively ; 13 and 14 New Street ; 94 and 95 Newmarket Road. Improved ventilation has been provided, on notice, at most of the premises ; in the remainder the necessary work is now in progress. The structural alterations required in the case of houses in New Street and Occupation Road, respectively, were of such a character as to necessitate re-construction and consequent deposit of plans for the Council's approval ; these necessary steps are now in progress.

I have reported a group of eleven houses in New Street and Albert Street, New Street, on account of defective drainage and general dilapidations. The usual notices were served, and plans have since been submitted to the Council for approval.

On special representation made to me, I made an inspection of the Corporation property known as the "Town Arms," in regard to alleged structural sanitary defects and improper methods of conducting a poultry business. A special report pointed out special nuisances in both respects ; the first was abated by structural alterations indicated by the Borough Surveyor, and the second by a change in the occupancy of the premises.

Overcrowding Nine cases of overcrowding have been satisfactorily dealt with ; in some instances by removal of some members of the family, and in others by the migration of the whole family to a larger dwelling.

Water Supply Representations by the Medical Officer on defective or polluted water supplies have been made in regard to houses : "Wheat Sheaf," Castle Street ; 142, 143, and 144, East Road ; "Royston Arms," Jesus Lane ; and 23, Magdalene Street ; in all instances a proper supply of tap water has been substituted for pumps.

*Sanitary supervision of places requiring
regular inspections.*

(1) FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS, INCLUDING LAUNDRIES
AND BAKEHOUSES.

I have periodically examined the bakehouses in the district, and pointed out to the occupiers the requirements of the statute. There are some instances of underground or ill-constructed premises, which I should like to see altered if it could be clearly established that there is some statutory power to deal with them.

During the year, one hundred and twenty-five workshops have been examined. In most instances the order of the Sanitary Authority was readily complied with, while in others considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining a satisfactory compliance with the orders. The following is a summary of the defects observed and the remedies applied :—

Trade Workshop.	No.	Defects found to exist.	Result of Action.
Boot Makers ...	6	4 Uncleanliness and 2 overcrowded	Premises cleansed and overcrowd- ing abated
Basket Maker ...	1	No closet accommo- dation and imperfect ventilation to work- room	Earth closet and thorough ven- tilation to work- room provided.
Bookbinder ...	1	Imperfect ventilation to workroom	Thorough venti- lation provided.
Church Army Labour Home	1	Overcrowding and lavatory basins con- nected direct with the drain	Overcrowding abated and S lead traps pro- vided in con- nection with lavatory basins.
Corset Manu- factory...	1	Overcrowding	Overcrowding abated
Coach Builders	2	Filthy water closet	Closets cleansed.
Dressmakers ...	8	Overcrowding	Overcrowding abated.

Trade Workshops.	No.	Defects found to exist.	Result of Action.
Electrical Engineers...	1	No closet accommodation	None up to the present time.
Laundries ...	14	5 Uncleanliness 1 Uncleanliness and W.C. dilapidated 1 Overcrowding and sink waste connected direct with drain 1 Overcrowding and closet hard flushed 1 Insufficient ventilation 2 Brick paving in wash house dilapidated 1 Defective trap to drain 1 Overcrowding 1 Closet hard flushed	Premises cleansed Premises cleansed and closet repaired. Overcrowding abated and sink waste disconnected from drain, discharging into the open air on to a gulley trap. Overcrowding abated and flushing apparatus provided. Proper ventilation provided. Floors relaid. Gulley trap provided. Overcrowding abated. Flushing apparatus provided.
Printer ...	1	Uncleanliness	Premises cleansed
Sack Maker ...	1	Uncleanliness	Premises cleansed
Stain Glass Works ...	1	Filthy W.C. and urinal	W.C. cleansed and urinal abolished.
Shirt Maker ...	1	Overcrowding	Overcrowding abated.
Straw Hat Maker	1	Uncleanliness	Premises cleansed
Tinman ...	1	Defective drains	In hand by the Sanitary Committee.
Tailors ...	6	5 Overcrowding 1 Uncleanliness	Overcrowding abated. Premises cleansed

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Four milk purveyors have been placed upon the register during the year. All dairies and cowsheds have been inspected according to regular periods, and limewashing, cleansing, and new receptacles ordered and duly carried out. One or two of the cow-keepers gave some trouble to the inspectors, so much so that I felt obliged to report one of them to the Committee, and the Town Clerk was directed to take proceedings if the regulations were not at once complied with.

Milk
Purveyors.

(3) CANAL BOATS.

*Report under the Canal Boats Acts, 1877-84,
as required by the Local Government Board, and
communicated to the Board.*

“(1) The arrangements made are that the Chief Inspector of Nuisances has been appointed, without special remuneration, to inspect the Canal Boats plying in this District.

Canal Boats.

“(2) The Boats plying in this District belong generally to the Eastern Navigation Company, and are eleven in number; seventeen inspections have been made during the year. Ten boats inspected have not complied with the regulations as to painting, cleansing, etc., and other matters required by the Acts.

“(3) In three instances the boats were found unregistered, in five the certificates were not produced when required, in five proper water vessels were not provided, three required cleaning, etc., and two were inadequately ventilated; there were no women and children on board any of the boats, and no case of infection has been notified or traced.

“(4) No legal proceedings have been taken during the year.

“(5) The owners of the unregistered boats were required by notice to comply with the Acts ; one has done so, two others have not returned certificates of registration (these have not been here since the date of notice—viz., November 5th and 7th). The five defaulting Masters were verbally required to produce their certificates on the next occasion. In respect of other matters—viz., cleansing, providing of water vessels, additional ventilators, &c., Notices were served upon the Owners, from whom satisfactory replies have been received.”

(4) SLAUGHTERHOUSES, KNACKERS, AND OTHER OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Slaughter-
houses, etc.

The establishment of a municipal slaughterhouse and knackery would in my opinion be a great advantage to the district.

No applications for licensing have been made for the establishment of new slaughterhouses. All the existing slaughterhouses have been periodically inspected and in several instances defects have been discovered, which on notice have been remedied. The occupiers gave ready compliance to the notice of the Inspectors of Nuisances.

Several nuisances have occurred during the year with regard to pig keeping contrary to the bye-laws ; in each instance the nuisance has been abated on notice from the Inspectors.

The trade of fish frying has given my department some trouble during the year ; while on the one hand the needs of the poor folk must have due regard, on

the other the neighbourhoods, where the process of fish frying is conducted, must be protected from annoyance. In order to obviate the nuisance without interfering with the legitimate requirements, I have, with the sanction of the Sanitary Committee devised a plan having both conditions in view, for the consideration of the trade.

Food Inspection.

On February 11th, five cheeses weighing 200 lbs. were seized at the Cattle Market, and after examination by the Medical Officer of Health were ordered by a Justice to be destroyed. Proceedings were subsequently taken against the owner, and a fine of £15 and £3 3s. 6d. costs inflicted.

Food
Inspection.

On June 6th, fifteen bundles of prue were seized in the Cambridge Market, and after examination were ordered by a Justice to be destroyed.

On June 12, a quantity of mackerel was seized and destroyed.

On June 16th, a quantity of pickled pork was seized and burnt in the destructor.

A carcase of a heifer was reported as of suspicious nature, but on examination it was found to be sound.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

Copy of the Reports of the Public Analyst for the Borough of Cambridge upon the articles analysed by him under the above Act for the year ending 31st December, 1896 :—

Samples.	By whom submitted.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
1 Cheese	Inspector Taylor ..	The sample was adulterated with 20 per cent. of foreign fat.	The vendor was fined £15 and costs.
1 Milk ..	Private Purchaser..	The sample was genuine but dirty, containing excrement from the cow.	The dirty condition of the milk was probably due to carelessness on the part of the milkman.
1 Milk ..	„ „	The sample was genuine.	
2 Breads	Inspector Taylor ..	Both samples genuine.	
4 Milks ..	„ „	Three samples were genuine, and one was adulterated by having had one third of the cream extracted.	Proceedings were taken against the vendor of the adulterated sample, and a fine of £1 and 8s. costs was inflicted.
2 Milks ..	Private Purchaser..	Both genuine	
1 Cream	„ „	Genuine.	
3 Butters	Inspector Taylor ..	All Genuine.	
3 Whiskys	„ „	„ „	
3 Breads	„ „	„ „	
3 Milks ..	„ „	„ „	The milks were all of good quality.



APPENDIX.

REPORT ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

I am gratified that my frequently-repeated warnings as to the hazardous position of the ward for Small Pox on the Hospital site have received the favourable consideration of the Council, and that it has been decided to purchase a plot of land at a considerable distance from any dwellings, and the removal thereto of the iron hut now on the Hospital grounds for the exclusive use of the small pox patients. This measure will have the further effect of setting free a ward of eight beds for the general purposes of the institution, and will also permit the reservation of a part of the original block for the reception of private patients.

The following table gives a summary of admissions and discharges during the year, appearing in the Hospital books, and extracted for me by the Matron :—

Patients remaining in Hospital on Dec. 31, 1895 :

Scarlet Fever	...	...	3
Small Pox	...	...	1
			—
Total	...		4
			—

Patients admitted during the year :

Scarlet Fever	...	...	62
Typhoid Fever	...	...	4
Small Pox	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	2
			—
Total	...		69
			—

Patients discharged during the year :

Scarlet Fever ...	...	55
Typhoid Fever ...	...	3
Small Pox ...	...	2
Diphtheria ...	..	2

Total ...	62
-----------	----

Died. Scarlet Fever ...	4
Typhoid Fever ...	1

Patients remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1896 :

Scarlet Fever	6
-------------------	-----	---

Total ...	6
-----------	---

The larger number of cases during the year have been attended by the private medical attendants of the patients.

M.B. died from Scarlet Fever after being in Hospital twenty-eight days.

B.M.	„	„	„	„	three days
G.W.	„	„	„	„	fifteen days
J.G.	„	„	„	„	six days
R.J.	„	Typhoid Fever	„		seven days.

Cambridge Urban Sanitary District.

TABLE I.

Table showing the Annual Birth and Death Rates, Death Rates of Children, and Proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions in a Thousand Deaths for the Year 1896 and 10 Years preceding.

IN THE YEAR.	Birth Rate per 1000 of the Population.	Corrected Dth. Rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths of Children under 1 yr. per 1000 of Registered Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 yr. per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Children under 5 yr. per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths in Public Institutions; per 1000 of Total Deaths.
1896	23·6	14·1	124 †	196 †	257 †	189 †
1886	26·8	18·4	157	210	331	207
1887	25·6	16·6	138	196	327	157
1888	24·4	14·5	122	195	303	148
1889	25·1	13·9	113	204	318	182
1890	22·5	16·0	143	191	313	187
1891	26·9	17·0	134	209	281	195
1892	25·2	17·4	153	210	259	142
1893	25·7	16·9	174	256	325	150
1894	24·3	14·8	127	197	284	187
1895	24·7	14·8	146	226	285	173
Average of 10 yrs. 1886-1895	25·1	16·0	140	209	302	173

† The values in these columns are expressed in round numbers; and in order to bring them into relation with those corresponding to them in the Registrar General's Reports are not corrected for Deaths of non-residents.

Area and Population of the District or Division to which this Return relates.

Area in Acres, 3,278.

Population (1891), 36,983.

TABLE II.

Report of the Sanitary Work Completed in the year 1896.

SANITARY DISTRICTS.		No. of Complaints received during the Year.	No. of Houses, Premises, etc. Inspected.	No. of Re-inspections of Houses, Premises, etc.	Results of Inspections.		House Drains.			Waterclosets. Majority hand flushed.			Dung Pits.		MISCELLANEOUS.												
1	2	493	1418	980	Orders issued for Sanitary Amendments of Houses and Premises.	Houses, Premises, &c., Cleansed, Repaired, Whitewashed, &c.	Repaired, Cleansed, Trapped, &c.	Ventilated.	Waste Pipes connected with Drains, &c., abolished.	Repaired, &c.	Supplied with Water.	New provided.	New provided, Repaired, Covered, &c.	Unwholesome Houses reported.	Overcrowding.	Removal of Accumulations of Dung, Stagnant Water, Animal and other Refuse.	Animals removed, being im-	Regularly Inspected.							Legal Prods : i. e. Summonses.	Samples of Water taken for Analysis.	
					485	8	555	123	106	162	67	22	13					16	Bakehouses.	Licensed Cowsheds. 45	Dairy and Milkshops, 67	Licensed Slaughter-h's. 34	Canal Boats Inspected.	Caravans Inspected.			
					263	8	310	80	59	79	47	14	10	7	14	9	59	21	2	257	231	165	20	42	2	3	7
					222	..	245	43	47	83	20	8	3	9	..	5	56	5	4	166	212	142	..	39	..	4	4

TABLE III.

Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1896, in the Urban Sanitary District of Cambridge; classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES. Census 1891.	ESTIMATED POPULATION TO MIDDLE OF 1896.	Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.										NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.																
					FEVERS.										Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Indefinite.		
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.			13.	1.	2.	3.	4.									5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
CHRIST CHURCH	8272		768	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ST. MATTHEW..	6414	28080		{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	20	1	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ST. PAUL.....	11044			{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	14	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ST. MARY (Great)....	3274		32	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	9	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ST. ANDREW (Great) ..	4108	11353	47	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ST. GILES.....	3871		85	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	10	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL....	..	..	..	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WORKHOUSE .....	..	..	..	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS.....	36983	39433	932	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	23	1	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	48	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889, came into operation on the 11th February, 1890.

† Removed into Borough Infectious Disease Hospital, besides which twenty-two cases of Typhoid Fever, one case of Diphtheria, and eight cases of Erysipelas, were medically treated in Addenbrooke's Hospital.

The Borough Infectious Disease Hospital is situated in the Christ Church Sub-District of St. Andrew the Less.

TABLE IV.

Table of Deaths during the Year 1896, in the Urban Sanitary District of Cambridge; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shewn as separate localities (Columns for Population and Births are in Table III.)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																	TOTAL.								
	At All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	Cancer.		Influenza.	All Other Diseases.						
								Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.																					
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	20a.	20b.	21.	22.	
Christ Church	106	19	12	6	9	30	30	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	2	4	3	10	4	..	2	16	31
St. Andrew the Less	100	34	5	2	6	30	23	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	11	7	..	9	..	25	75
St. Matthew	132	34	12	6	3	37	40	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	12	14	..	1	..	17	39
St. Paul	42	4	..	1	2	15	20	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	10	13	2	9	..	24	46
Workhouse	70	10	1	5	9	38	7	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	37	86	
Addenbrooke's Hospital ..	41	3	1	..	4	13	20	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	3	4	38
St. Mary the Great	49	6	3	1	3	17	21	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	25	59
St. Andrew the Great	51	6	3	1	3	17	21	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	1	3	1	9	11	1	1	..	3	4	37
St. Giles	49	6	3	1	4	19	16	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	1	9	11	14	9	42
TOTALS.....	591	116	37	22	40	199	177	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	..	2	1	..	18	15	56	32	5	20	50	2	80	153
									..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	20	43	5	50	2	170	438

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

[illegible]

TABLE V.
CAMBRIDGE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Table shewing the Number of Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases and from all causes in the 10 years 1886 to 1895, and in the year 1896.

DISEASE.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Annual Average of 10 years, 1886—1895.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 10 years, 1886—1895.	Total Deaths in 1896.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 1896.
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·0	0·0	—	—
Measles	13	1	12	—	7	—	—	—	25	—	3·3	5·0	—	—
Scarlet Fever.....	1	9	—	2	6	3	—	2	3	—	2·6	3·9	5	8·5
Diphtheria	20	30	10	7	3	1	4	4	3	8	9·0	13·7	—	—
Whooping Cough	15	10	13	13	39	21	2	9	17	2	14·1	21·5	19	32·1
Fever { Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	0·1	0·1	—	—
	6	4	4	5	7	12	9	10	4	4	6·5	9·9	8	13·5
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·0	0·0	—	—
Diarrhoea	31	27	11	8	24	22	17	60	12	28	24·0	36·7	17	28·7
TOTALS	86	81	50	35	86	59	32	86	64	42	59·6	90·8	49	82·8
Deaths from all causes..	737	674	613	563	699	674	684	664	604	628	654·0	—	591	—

SUMMARY OF TABLE VI.

	No. of Deaths.		No. of Deaths.
I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE, or ZYMOTIC DISEASES		<i>Brought forward.....</i>	518
1. Miasmatic Disease.....	35	VI.—LOCAL DISEASES—continued.	
2. Diarrhoeal ".....	17	6. Diseases of Lymphatic System	—
3. Malarial ".....	—	7. Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use	1
4. Zoogenous ".....	—	8. Diseases of Urinary System.....	19
5. Venereal ".....	2	9. Diseases of Reproductive System	
6. Septic ".....	10	(a) Diseases of Organs of Generation...	—
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.....	—	(b) Diseases of Parturition	2
III.—DIETIC DISEASES.....	2	(c) Injuries during Delivery	—
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	137	10. Diseases of Bones and Joints	1
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	55	11. Diseases of Integumentary System.....	—
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES		VII.—VIOLENCE.	
1. Diseases of Nervous System.....	61	1. Accident or Negligence	20
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	—	2. Homicide	1
3. Diseases of Circulatory System	81	3. Suicide	4
4. Diseases of Respiratory System	77	4. Execution	—
5. Diseases of Digestive System	41	5. Surgical Operation.....	—
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	518	VIII.—ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	25
		TOTAL.....	591

[illegible]

1896.



E. WAREHAM HARRY,
Borough Engineer & Surveyor,

